NOTICE. Persons desirous of preserving a file of the bers, by early application for them.

The first step has been taken! The Convention Question is carried in Kentucky. We say not that all who voted for Conventi are in favor of emancipation; but this we do

say, that the great majority ere. The first word we heard, when we co the Examiner was, "you will throw back the cause," and the more thoughtless added, "we are glad you are out,-it will stop the Conven-

We knew better. We knew that thinking men were not to be influenced by this consideration, and that real, earnest hopers for freedom, would only work the harder for it. We said so. The result-the vote of Louisville, especiallyproces that we were right.

The PROPLE want to get at this question of slavery. They are eager to drive the evil from our soil, forever. Where are their leaders? Where the good and great to speak for them? Where the far-seeing, clad in proof-mail and ready to give and take blows in the glorious cause? Where THE TEN willing to labor and to wait? Never was the presst riper, and so full of promise. Never before had gleaners in any field a surer yield, and a richer future. Let them reap it-let the one blot upon Kentucky be swept away-let her voice go up for freedom, through their instrumentality, and not only will they be fixed stars in the clear upper sky, on which all posterity shall love to gaze, but they will so shake and rack the accursed evil elsewhere, that VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and TENNESSEE will echo back their shout for Liberty and be FEFE!

What a result! Up men of What a motive Kentucky, and seize the opportunity of greatness forced upon you! Up, and make glad our good old co freedom in our sister States, South, West, and East! Up, and let it be your glory, and the glory of Kentucky, that, of all the planting States, we first heaved off the incubus of slavety, and proclaimed extrement EMANCIPATION to sense, and to travel on and lead others, by a

The Result. ty, obtain a full return of the vote for Convention. say so ! Let the whole truth, and the truth in It will throw light on the question, as to what its highest form, be declared. If it be our aim tion. There is always "life in death" in a good the people of Kentucky feel and think on the to do away with this curse, this wrong, this sin, question of slavery. This rate has been purely say so! Let our action be commensurate with the act of the people. Not more than three or the truth we utter. Never can any man sucfour papers in the State, advocated, openly, the ceed, and command the respect of his fellows, may exhibit great deeds, and high endurance Convention! Not a dozen leading politicians unless he thus stand upon the right without and these are results to which they should asmade it the theme of their discourse! Yet the shame or flinching; and for the plainest of ail pire, and which they may always securmen ponder on these questions. The answer to that courage a glorious leadership, which assures

For vote on the Convention, and election turns, as far as received, see third page

them will come by an by.

A Good Turn.

We thank our friend "in the Green River will not repent his efforts in after days, nor re- duty. It is equally clear as a matter of policy.

"Yes, I'll remember thee, Glencairn, And a' that thou hast done for me.

How Shall They be Overcome

Last week, we considered the difficulties there difficulties be overcome

sli reform movements.

that sway socially, and direct politically, up- fore the wind. hold this wrong, and use this abuse. Murmurings are heard. Here and there an utterance of ble leadership shall the good and free of Kenopposition is given only to be put down instant- tucky rally? Speak out, friends, acr. ly. At last, some bold man, a sort of rough social master-builder, gathers material, and collects utensils, and begins to tear down, and prepare for the erection of a new social fabric. The alarm is spread. Society is upheaved. The voice of power, and the voice of the majority, forbid the process; the timid stand off; the prugent watch; the cautiously wise, think; the generously impulsive, itch for action; but these master-builders go on doggedly, repelling assault by assault, returning hate for scorn, heaping back epithet for epithet, until, through persecution, unjust treatment, or legal or social oppression, they rouse society, and compel the Powers that be to change the law, and, the very men who upheld this wrong and abuse, to reform them in part, or wholly. This is the teaching of history.

The experience of life, or unwritten history, is equally explicit in its lesson.

The fee-those who are in the higher places, and sit in the upper sexts-tolerate, or practice, social injustice. The many bear it putiently. They feel this injustice, but know not how to reach it. They see the wrong, but fear to resist it. At length an under current of opposition begins to flow; it gathers, and goes out; but is quickly arrested. For a time all is quiet .-Again the agitation begins; bolder spirits are at the head of it; a few of the truly noble among the favored join in; -and a blow is struck, as with a flail, which starts society, makes people rub their eyes, and sak, what's the matter? what is all this about? what does it mean? Enquiry begins. It is pursued amid harshness anger, often violence. But it begins, and, as the wind bloweth, no man knowing whence it cometh, or whither it goeth, so does its spirit pervade, more or less, all classes, starting the church here, the peasuatry there, until it is admitted, that this social injustice is wrong, and should be remedied. Even the few yield. The -they who, at first, did not feel this injustice, form in which it is published. We look for its Sunday and evening schools for the people, and and mocked at all complaints—are forced to see arrival with an assured confidence of pleasant the like good works which are the glory of our

the first rough stages of action. The great ma- excellent throughout. It may be had of Geo. aid of commerce, industry and knowledge? jority acknowledge the evil of slavery, and W. Neble Literary Depot. would say so openly, if they dared, and act, legislatively, if they could, against it. What is needed? What may be done to put ourselves in right position?

let. We must act-act individually, collectively.

This dread of the discussion of slavery, this undefined feeling of fear which ties thought, and palsies tongue, must be first overcome. us down.

Cabin'd, cribbed, confined, bound in,

or slaves of freemen, and cowards of the And where is the remedy for this fear? A word-a bald, outspeken utterance, will enop bank of the Mississippi, some 400 its power, and crush its vitality forever. And St. Louis. It is said to be then, being rane, the marvel will be to us, that ores, coal, fael, limestone, and far clay. there ever was an hour, when, standing on our company has been formed at St. many will there ever was an hour, wher, standing on our dated not speak what we thought best for ourselves, and the good old Commonwealth, on this Examiner, can be supplied with the back num- great subject! Let no spell of slavery juggle us about, or discuss? We court, on all others, the papers, however, agree in this, that its site is nal of Progress, it must hope to be the journal of the young. It invites all minds to a sacred every other subject, the bravest speech, and to dant. encounter the boldest action. But on this though standing upon firm ground, the interest of man, and the appeal of heaven, beckoning us na, we stop, as if there were an abyss before, and death behind us, stupified, stunned, at the maginary perils which seemingly begirt us A shout, a bound,-one glorious halloe and cap, and the coinage of our brain is scattered! Ave. let us out with our thoughts, and utter truly our feelings, and we shall scare away the

had alarmed, and enslaved as.

ealed means, as it were. The question of Couention has just been taken, and carried triumare advocates of slavery ! Not ten out of every hundred! And yet not two, out of every ninety promises to secure your end. Array, in every form, all classes of statistics, and statements of experience, which are likely to convert or convict. But it is all idle, and worse than idle, to resort to secondary causes, the lower pleas, to when, at heart, we believe this to be the last or always! We degrade ourselves, and show that 1848. we hold all others in poor estimation, when we undertake to palter with their religious or moral dark and narrow path, when we could bear ourselves, and them, over the open and broad way, made glad by the freshening breeze and clear We shall, at the earliest practicable opportuni- sunshine. If slavery be a curse, a wrong, a sin, the weak, and confirms the timil, which makes strong the doubting, and over-awes the hardest bullyism, except firmness, integrity, even, and

If we look at this subject of emancipation, in Region," for his aid. He understands how to any light, it appears to us, we have no other all, her great spirit put off its materalty for meet repulsive pride, and overcome malice. He course mapped out. It is clear as a matter of gret the decision he has made now when the Three thousand five hundred and fifteen, out of gleaners are so few in our field. Voices will the four thousand three hundred and eight votes er trembled, the boy, rising above all fear, asks come up, far and near, and say to each one who cast in this city, at the last election, were for "Ishonor sunk" Is manhood a thing contemphas given proofs of a generous sympathy with Convention. Of these, say three thousand, or two thousand, or fifteen hundred, voted as they did, to secure emancipation; but the general Once from its promontory we beheld dread prevents them from saying so aloud, or in A galley in a storm; and, as the bark that prompt and embedied spirit, which, upon The features of the crew with horror all any other subject, would make this vote the pub- Aghast, save one. Alone he strove to guide lic opinion of Louisville. How shall we relieve The prow, erect amidst the horrid war which prevented the discussion of slavery in them? How quickest enable them to escape this the Slave States,-this, we propose asking, and dread, and make their voice tell upon city and The fragments of a shiver'd sull; his brow answering, the question, if we can. How shall State! By leading ourselves! By plainly and distinctly coming out for emancipation! By The teaching of history is uniform on this, and TELLING THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, and NOTH-In reform movements.

ING BUT THE TEUTH, AS REGARDS SLAVERY! Give You class'd your Caius in your arms, and cried, 'Look, look, my son! the brave man ne'er deshard upon this class, and harder yet upon an- name-ten, nay, five-who will so act, and we other. But the law, the Powers that be, those will scatter this anxiety and fear like chaff be- Due profit of your lesson.

Whose shall be this glory? Under whose no

Libel.

The Editor of the Chronotype, Boston, has defended himself abiy, and made his case moral- and all. ly clear. But the law was against him, and the Jury rendered their verdict accordingly.

Since the rendition of the verdict, the counsel ment. The Court had not acted upon the motion. But, from the grounds taken, we are con- upon them! And the language, put into Cor

The law of libel, in nine cases out of ten, is an instrument of oppression. It rarely answers a good end, and, we fear, only produces evil. Why not leave the individual to his civil remedy ? That will protect him against the licentiousness of the Press, and what more should he require, or the State secure?

Mr. Wright is a bold man, and says boldly what he thinks. He, and all like him, make necessarily, scores of enemies, who are eager to upon as a remarkable thing. "What may we punish, by law, or otherwise. The community should not shield them when wrong. But when Rome," is the common remark of progressists. right, when conscientiously uttering the truth, The able Foreign Correspondent of the New it should be as prompt to protect them against York Tribune, giving things and thoughts in libel persecution, as against any other despotism. Europe, and who was at Rome in May, trans-The law cannot sanctify tyranny. Whenever, lates, in part, the programme of the Contemporar in the smallest particular, it becomes instrumen- neo, the name of the new paper. We copy it: tal in sustaining it, the only effect is, to weaken legal restraint, and jeopard more and more the

We rejoice to believe that the Editor of the Chronotype is again free from the fangs of the

Littell's Living Age.

this admirable periodical-admirable for the exquisite taste of its selections from the current find work, savings' banks, societies of mutual literature of the day, and for the neat and cheap aid for artists and artisons, penitentiaries for -they who, at first, did not feel this injustice, form in which it is published. We look for its prisoners, houses of refuge for young offenders, it, and, seeing it, to help remove it. And this is the loss on taught by experience.

And this is and instructive companionship, and should suspect the loss on taught by experience.

And this is and instructive companionship, and should suspect the loss of the state of the stat Now, in Kentucky, we have passed through we to find it otherwise. The last number is and other means taken by modern civilization in

Hev. Mr. Bruce's Sermon.

Those abroad who think Kentucky Divines 'it has always been done thus,' and fear a dead-We have spoken of Dr. Young. We refer now the annunciation of any thing now, trembles to another, the Rev. Mr. Bruce, of the M. E. Church. He is pastor of a Church at George-town, in this State, and spoke to his people of them, and, thank God, need not fear them, we We are overshadewed by its black wings as their deties as musters. His Sermon will be wage no war, considering all that as good as from what he says, as from the fact, that the with a night-mare vision of horror. It holds found on the first page. Of it, and its sentiments, we hope to speak more at large here"There are deceitful men who feign modera-

ver was an hour, where, standing on our company has been formed at the extensive from can but must effect in a single day all december when we thought best for our works and other manufactures there. It has forms. These are men by nature for purchased the site of the town, the hest mineral, and has divided its capital into shares of great subject! Let no spell of slavery juggle us longer. Let it not, any more, thrall our heads fifty dellars each. How far Birmingham has detten, and work by reason bather than impulse longer. Let it not, any more, thrall our heads or hearts. What other great topic of public interest do we refuse, or fear, to consider, think mere speculation, we are unable to say. The its affection and its thoughts; us, being the journal of the site of the about, or discuss? We court, on all others, the papers, however, agree in this, that its site is

Mr. Shirt.

Mr. Shiel, in the discussion of the Irish Railvay bill in the House of Commons, June 28, paid an eloquent tribute to the memory O'Connel. It elicited marked applause.

"He hoped that parliament before it expir for Ireland, for great difficulties might arise the government from the death of one to who country owed a debt immense of endle 'I trust,' continued Mr. Shiel, 'the foul creation, and be fresh and strong as we time will never come when English statesme laugh, or wonder at, the horrid conceit which shall accord in rejoicing that that voice is siles by which a nation was controlled-that accent which a whole people were accustomed to obe 2d. We must act upon the truest and highest and on which senators hung with admiration, hushed in the grave forever! I wish he had been spared! I wish he had lived to see that city which was the object of his pilgrimage, an is, that it has induced the very best, among us, in which is the most costly shrine of that rel and the dauntless champion? I wish that had lived to kneel down at the altar of the blest temple raised with hands-that the tol phantly! Of all who voted for it, how many man's faltering step had found its way to the blaze and effulgence of sacerdotal pomp, he might have knelt to receive the salutation of the of these voters who oppose the institution, have greatest pontifical reformer who has ever sat upexpressed, ACTED OUT, that opposition! The on the throne of St. Peter! Forgive me-ob habit of reaching a good by concealed means, by indirection, never did, and never can prosper.

I am sure you will forgive me—I, who so seldom feel justified in addresing you—if I eeize on this occasion to offer my fribute to the mem-Omit no argument, no fact, no appeal, which ory of the illustrious dead-to one whose wisre truly an example to the world.

The Arctic Expedition.

Mr. Wold, a relative of Sir J. Franklin lares all the alarm about the Arctic adventurer rest, for instance, upon pecuniary loss or gain groundless. He was provisioned for the summer of 1848. No one expected to hear from him becould influence society. Let the highest be first his success can reach us before the winter of

The Leason.

We know of no sight on earth more beautiful or exciting, than that of youth struggling for what is noble and true

Despair becomes them in no peril; luke-warm less, never. But despair, when the call for a tion is loud, or lukewarmness, when hands are wanted to strike a blow, is disgrace-degradabe prepared, and do their duty. Whether it

dence and relf-respect in others. What is it, in- their reward is sure. They have only to labor thought they when they said this? Let public deed, which fills us with courage, which makes for it, and wait, and it will be theirs with a certainty that their name shall go down,

'To the applanding tongues of after ages.' History abounds in examples of this, and, o none of her pictures of heroism, does the eve exact justice, an out spoken, manly devotion to rest with keener delight, than that which repre sents the young man as true to duty

The Reman matron, Convents, is familiar country. Cates, her son, caught it. And when evils pressed thickly upon the Republic, and it semed tottering to its fall, and that heroic mothtible, and not to be maintained?"

"Remember you Messina, mother? Of winds and waters raging. With one hand He ruled the hopeless helm; the other strain'd The while bent proudly on the scowling surge. At which he scowl'd again. The vessel struck One man alone bestrode the wave, and rode The founding courser safe. Twas he, the same And lives where cowards die!' I would but

And this due profit of the lesson may made now, and here, in our good old Commo wealth of Kentucky. If our young men will stand by her, and work for her, and DO, with all their might, what should be done, for freedom not the best Roman of them all would surpass them in bravery, or equal them in moral granbeen indicted for, and convicted of libel. He deur. They would be Calus's, and more, on

Would that we could rouse them to the ful importance of their position, and nerve them for the glorious task before them! Would that we of Mr. Wright have moved an arrest of judg- could induce them to acr! If so, fathers would honor, mothers love, and their country lear fident it will be sustained, and Mr. Wright re- nelia's mouth by the poet, would be applied to them by the State:

"I did rear my boys Companions for the Gods. Why wonder I If they will go to them ere other men.'

A New Thing in an Old Place.

We have alluded once or twice to the change f feelings and of policy in Italy under the ne Pope, and to the fact, that a paper would be es not hope for, when a newspaper is published in

"The Contemporance (Contemporary) is a ournal of progress, but tempered, as the and wise think best, in conformity with the will of our best of Princes, and the wants and expectations of the public.

There are men rooted in old habits, also lately hostile to every innovation. These se disorder and anarchy in the most innocent attempts at progress, suggested by the zeal for hu manity, the most noble and generous Christian The Creches, asylums for children, houses to provide for children when they leave thos asylums, associations to aid laborers who canno

"These are not usually bad persons; they enjoy rather (and not always without ground) the reputation of being good; but they are cowardly in soul and thoughts servile to the excuse tion, and are really retrogradists, as to whom

and every may desire to study measures for the aid of

ciety, and will accept all those who wish proclaim principles of progress in the temper moderation. "Through discussion it desires to prominds to receive reforms so soon and far us are favored by the law of opportunity. Every attempt which is made contrar fruits from a tree out of season, and equally in

ry not prepared to receive them." The law of opportunity! Well! well! it will ome to Italy, and to all, whether as taught by our fathers, or by the able men of Rome.

Grateful as we are for the many kind and lattering notices we have received .- for the good rishes that are wafted to us by every mail-we take peculiar pleasure in acknowledging the geuial and generous tribute of the Christian Inquier, edited, as we are informed, by the gifted and accomplished Mrs. KIRKLAND. A friend too. has heightened the gratification, by recalling to our recollection a fair young girl of the City of Elme-one of the "old, familiar faces" of Chapel Street and the Avenue, that time, distance, change, the manifold cares, and absorbing occuations of life, had driven from our memory Rut, as in music, one note remembered wakens dom, whose fortitude, and whose perseverance all the rest, a single touch of our friend's penil has conjured up, distinct, palpable to our mind's eye, that fair young girl, another, yet the same. To us, there are few things more pleasant than reclaiming these waifs that float down to us from the fountains of youth. They come to us redolent of sunny hours and brilliant influences, which shall plant the standard of lowest consideration which should move us, or fore October or November, 1847. No tidings of hopes, and charm away "the weariness, the fever, and the fret" of actual existence, and renew to us the faded joys and vanished prospects that gladdened our spring of life. But we have strayed from our purpose and return to it.

To our Unitarian friends, who are in want of in admirable family paper, representing their seculiar religious views, we commend the Christian Inquirer cordially. The Union Magazine, beautiful in its embelishments, and overflowing with genius, should be in every family. such writers as Mrs. Kirkland, Miss Sedewick. and Mrs. Child, (to say nothing of the briliant array, of other scarcely less celebrated ames in its list of contributors, are, of themelves sufficient to make an enviable reputation or any periodical. We trust there will be no ack of patronage, and that our friends at least, y the liberality of their subscriptions.

For the information of persons residing out of Louisville, we will state that the Magazine is ublished monthly in New York; is illustrated y two copper-plate engravings, a plate of adjes' fashions, besides several capital woodcuts; and is forwarded to subscribers for the low price of \$3 per annum, (or \$5 for two copies,) payable in advance. Mr. G. W. Noble, of the Literary Depot, will receive subscriptions in the ity, to the Magazine and Newspaper.

John O'Connell.

This young leader is terrible seared by those who were wont to defend his father. His speech. address, to the committee of elections is made the text; -- in that he said, among other things: "On you, fellow-countrymen, at this moment evolves the good and holy task of protecting he graves of the sorrow-sainted martyrs of Ire and from the polluting tread of coward and

graves of the sorrow-sainted martyrs"-this puzzles; but more especially the epithet "sorrow-sainted." Who, too, are the "coward" and the "slave"? And why "at this moment" are the burial places of the martyrs to be pro-

Douglas Jerrold advises him to doff his uni form. He ought, at least, to discard the cloth of green. "Fustian-fustian is his only wear.

Sharp Sayings.

Dean Swift loved to hit hard. He did not are, so his arrow was barbed, and rankled well. where it was transfixed. "I want it to go to the pot." And yet he could point his wit without nalignity, or blunt its edge when he wished not to wound. Here is a specimen:

"Ministers by kings appointed Are, under them, the Lord's annointed: Ergo-'tis now the self-same thing To oppose the Minister or King: Ergo-by consequence of reason, To censure statesmen is high treason."

Lucky the Dean did not live in our day. The edom with which public men are handled. night have run him into the very conservatism he liked so well to bite.

A Fine Thought.

A correspondent of the Harbinger, thus finey expresses, a fine idea:

"There is nothing that I delight in more than to float upon the rocking sea-waves; and listen whilst the ocean sings the deep quiet of its bass the glory and good of great railways without into my soul. I have ever felt that man's trying to secure for Kentucky "a good bit" of greatest thoughts and noblest purposes come to im by the sea-side. What an audience chamer does man stand in, when by night, he watchs upon the shore of the voiceful sea, whilst boye him, the Upper Deep, crowded with shoals of stars, utters with tongue of awful silence, the nystery of life within his ear!

We may as well mention, by the way, that it contemplated, in October, to make such a change in the Harbinger as to impart a "more arious and popular character" to its contents. We trust it is to lose nothing of that high tone of literary taste, for which it has hitherto been distinguished. It is to be conducted by Parke Godwin, assisted by Charles A. Dana, George good Ripley, William H. Channing and John L. Dwight, an Editorial corps unsurpassed in the

Lord Palmerston's Speech We insert on first page part of Lord Palmer ton's Speech on English loans to Foreign States. A long correspondence had been laid on the table of the House of Commons, with Austria, Spain, &c., &c., and the United States were P. said the greater part of American indebt-the principles they assert remains uncontested and uncontestible. In defending them, we not We regard the whole debate, as a moral display simply. With regard to the United States, it was clearly so. Some time ago, we were sadly in default. Now only a few States refuse to pay. If this debate had occurred when Parliament was petitioned on the subject, and our default was larger, there might have been a seeming threat in Lord Palmerston's remarks. As it are, one and all, slothful, would find themselves superstitions have succeeded in the present day the fear of the Demon of Revolution, which, at "that the debts due are local, but that the high character of the holders ought to induce the general government to step in, and relieve the few repudiating States of a blot which affects

all." So, at least, do we construe him, as well

Government at all, on the subject.

Portuguland Mexico, and being questioned, why we were omitted, he could not have said much ess than be did about us, if he wished his prenunciamento to produce any effect upon them.

"I remember," said his lordship, "talking who made an observation which I believe to be s perfectly true as it is undoudtedly striking. The difference, he said, between us who belong to the United States, and the South American States, is just this—they settle all their disputes by the cartridge-box, whilst we settle ours by the ballot-box. We, he added, think the latter is an infinitely less troublesome and more convenient method of adjusting our various diferences, because it leaves us at liberty to mind ur domestic affairs.'

"I am happy to say that I believe the South American States are beginning to leave off the artridge-box. Some of them have set a very good example to the others, by paying what is due from them, and I hope the rest will soon follow it. And if a good example is set by those who hitherto have been in the habit of dealing with the cartridge-box, I should hope it would not be lost upon those who deal with the ballot

"But the North American States, who realy are able to pay, and who have no excuse whatver for not paying—who have no internal revo lution, no military dictator, no civil war to just fy their breach of faith—I should hope would no wait for the example of their southern brethren but would themselves wipe from their history that blot which must be considered a stain upon heir national character.

"I do not differ from my noble friend as far this goes; and if it were the policy of England—the wise policy of England—to lay down a ferent kind, I think we should have a fair and full right according to the laws of nations to do Although I entreat the House, upor grounds of public policy, not to impose at present upon her Majesty's Government the obligations which the proposed address would throw upon them; yet I would take this opportunity of warning foreign governments who are debtors to British subjects, that the time may come when this House will no longer sit patient under the wrongs and injustices inflicted upon the subjects of this country. I would warn them that the this same prime minister has put Mrs. time may come when the British nation will not and her daughters on the pension list. see with tranquility the sum of one hundred and fifty millions due to British subjects, and the interest not paid. And I would warn them that if they do not make proper efforts adequately to fulfil their engagements, the Government of this country, whatever men may be in office, may be compelled by the force of public opinion, and by the votes of Parliament, to depart from that which hitherto has been the established practice f England, and to insist upon the payment of

"That we have the means of enforcing the rights of British subjects, I am not prepared spute. It is not becauce we are these States, or all of them put together that we have refrained from taking the steps to which my noble friend would urge us. England, I justice for its subjects from any country upon the face of the earth. But this is a question of xpediency and not a question of power; therere let no foreign country who has done wrong this majerty rewards them or theirs! British subjects deceive itself by a false im-British Parliament will forever remain patien equiescents in the wrong, or that, if called upon to enforce the rights of the people of England. count on his reward even on earth! ple power and means at its command to obtain ustice of them.

ame; but there are some yet to be designated. We have before us a letter from a "down-east-" which is an odd compound of ignorance and impudence. He has no mercy upon us; ione whatever upon the slaveholder. Indeed, is language is that of a crazy man, and, were not for his method, we should say he was

We can tell this man, and all who think like im, that there are thousands of slaveholder who would give up their slaves cheerfully, if mancipation were declared, and thousands more, who are ready to do it, the moment they believe it can be done, without injury to the negro. Are these men to be denounced? Are we to heap upon them abuse and invective? Let who may do it, we will not. We shall use Thermen towards none, either.

But the best of the joke is, that this "downaster" closes his letter by giving us a chapter of "sound advice." We are obliged to him-But we have no idea of signalizing ourselves by pranks of folly, or by running a career of mad niquity. We leave him, and all like him, to do this, and to enjoy the fun of doing it. We mistake, however, if, "down-east," or any where else, he, and his associates, do not exemplify

Canning's story of Jean Bon St. Andre-"He saw a pig rapidly Down a river float

The pig swam well, but every stroke Was cutting his own throat.

Cincinnati and Mt. Louis. Look out! That able citizen of Indiana, ludge E. M. HUNTINGTON is on a visit to Cincinnati, and, on last Monday, addressed her citizens, as to a railway connection between these two cities. The question is-for it is determined that the railway shall be built from St. Louis to the Atlantic-whether it shall pass through 31 mid Ohio, Indiana, &c., or start from Cincinnati

West, and East.

It is difficult to stir up capitalists about these railways and their importance, away from the sea-board. But they are the very veins of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, and no state, no city, can get along well without them. Let us wake up to this fact! Let us realize the importance of these iron-ways! We should ding it into every man's ears, who will listen. until we get some action on the subject. We have no idea of letting our neighbors have all

Mr. Calbonn's Letter.

The last letter of this distinguished man racts very general attention. It is as follows: FORT HILL, 27th June, 1847. DEAR SIR:-I am in receipt of your note

by a meeting of the Whig party of Putnam county, approving the resolutions introduced by me in the Senate of the United States during the last session, in opposition to the Wilmot Pro-viso, and tondering the thanks of the meeting for the stand I took in behalf of our rights. I am happy that my resolutions and stand have met with the approbation of your meeting; not so much on my account, as acceptable as is the apprehation of my fellow-citizens to me, but for a reason far more important. Coming from a quarter of the State so respectable and ential, I hail it as an omen that the Whigs of Georgia are prepared to do their duty in refer-ence to the vital question involved in the resolutions I introduced.

I hope it is the precursor to the union parties with us to repel an outrageous and unproxed assault on us-one that involves our safety and that of the union. We have the Constibeen assailed and denounced, but the truth of only defend ourselves, but the Constitution; and in dafending it, the Union itself of which it is

We must not be deceived-The time has com when the question must be met. It can no longer be avoided, nor, if it could, is it desirable. The longer it is postponed, the more inceterate and dangerous will become the hostile feelings between the starcholding and the non-starcholding States. With union among ourselves we have nothing to fear, but without it, every thing. The question is far above the party questions of the day. He who is not for us is against us.

For your kind expression of feeling towards me, in communicating the resolution, accept my

sincere acknowledgment. With great respect, I am, &c., J. C. CALHOUN.

SAMUEL A. WALES, Esq. The policy of Mr. Calhoun since 1826 has been entirely consistent. He may have changed Indeed, after making demands upon Austria, his course; he has varied, largely, in his defense

That end was, and is, the union of the upon an extreme pro-slavery platform.

If his course be examined by this key. re propose at no distant day to attempt it) i will be found entirely consistent. If he united with Mr. Clay, it was to rain him through this action. If with Mr. Van B to trip him up by the same instrumentality.-"He who is not for us is against us," has always been his principle of action on this subect, and he has sought to force (he uses this word in another letter where he refers to Mr. Van Buren) Whig and Democrat to adopt his sees, and depravity, continu

ion. It stood nullification, and it can stand far severer trials. It has vitality enough to outlive, indeed, any faction, North or South, or any vio- are and ought to be trer lence which perpetualists may create or resort to. Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland. Tennessee, and even Georgia will never go for disunion, whatever may be the plea on which it shall be urged, or however boldly one or two

of them may threaten through declaratory res

lutions, or Legislative declarations. The Evidence Increase Some twenty-five years, ago, Leigh Hunt was called a radical, and for speaking his sentiments, was crushed by great judges! Now the

Queen of Great Britain grants him a pension

of £200 a year, and her prime minister. Lord John Russel, says openly in notifying him of "Allow me to add that the severe tree you received, in times of unjust persecution of liberal writers, enhances the satisfaction wit

which I make the announ Some few years ago, Dr. Chalmers was held in high repute at Court for establishing the free Church of Scotland, and opposing the ol Church, with its hard oath of loyalty. He died: died poore And her majesty, by the advice of this same prime minister has put Mrs. Chalmers

And yet another! Her Mujesty has granted to the Rev. T. Mathew, better known as Father Mathew, a pension of 300L a year. Lord J. Russel, who amunicated the fact to the reverend gentlestated that her Majesty conferred that mark of her royal bounty upon him, in cons eration of the sacrifices he had made for the romotion of morals, and the services he rendered thereby, to the poorer classes-to all classes—of his fellow-countrymen.

Mark the classes of men thus requited royalty. A sturdy radical, a bold and mighty opponent of prerogative, a self-sacrificing Catholic! Mark too the reasons. They were trust, will always have the means of obtaining loved by the people, and life-long worked honeatly fur the people. They stood by the poorer classes and led them at any sacrifice. And for

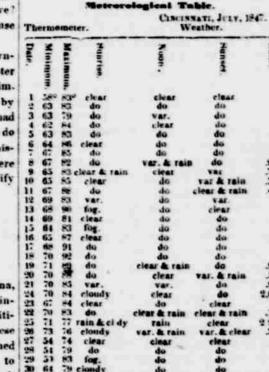
> Is there not a change going on in the we Are their not better hopes to muture it! Verily, he does justice and stands up for right may

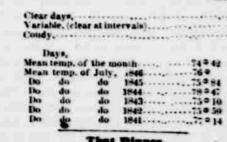
There is one peculiarity about our climate viz: the few entire cloudy days we have. the past month. Yet in all that month we had not a day on which the sun was not cisible. Of fire. And I wish your public what other climate may this be said?

Again, we have complained of the heat. The mean temperature of last month has been lower ger, and your gifted Marshalls, speak than that of any July for the last six years. So and manly that we need not grumble at our season. On the whole, we doubt if Italy furnishes a pleasanter his trumpet blast, that awake. climate than the climate of the valley of the consciousness of religious freedom

Our friend John LEs, of Cincinnati, an accurate, intelligent, and pains-taking observer, ple who have loved and honored himse so states to us the above facts, and furnishes us with the following table, an examination of which

may interest many of our readers:-





the nostrils of Austria. The cause is given

baths of Titus, in the open air, with the Colosseum and Triumphal arches in sight, and an effigy of the Roman wolf with her royal nursling that is good and excellent in human erected on high, that Roman men and women met, for the first time, in exulting mood, to greet each other at the social board, and congratulate themselves on the possession in Pius IX, of the new and noble founder of a new order. Marquis d'Azeglio spoke, and sketching Italy's past history, said:

"The crown passed to the head of a Germa nonarch; but he wore it not to the benefit, bu the injury of Christianity-of the world. Emperor Henry was a tyrant who wearied out the patience of God. God said to Rome: 'I give you the Emperor Henry;' and from these hills that surround us, Hildebrand, Pape Gregory VII. raised his austere and potent voice to say to the Emperor, 'God did not give you Italy that son might destroy her,' and Italy, Germany, Europe, saw her butcher prostrated at the feet of Gregory in penitence. Italy, Germany, Europe, had then kindled in the heart the first spark of Liberty.

The Austrian Minister declared the reference demand his passports. Pity, the good Pope had not the power, to say, let him go. But this Phenix, \$627,000 America. \$ could not be, and so the paper giving an ac. Mechanics', 840,000 Merch Assa's could not be, and so the paper giving an account of the dinner was seized, and its particulars told only by those who had read it!

A little child with soft blue eyes, That speak of joy and half surprise and she is fair, as children are. And more than this we cannot say. How stole she then my heart away We rambled all the summer hours
By spangled banks of yellow flowers,
And 'neath the ancient orchard trees, As we had been two wedded bees; We played around the open doors, And romped along the oaken floors, And hand in hand we ran the street. Or sat in sports or prattle sweet; And thus we lisped our little vows, And said that we would each espons And said that we would The other, at a distant day.

Dr. Farerres.

Every body is interested in seavier, crime more abunda r just as long as we neglect

We have before us the T Prison Association of New Blackwell's Island. In most report, they are more corru

Consequently to be sent certain to the criminal. own broad-cast because agelect to do their duty. There is just now at

will awaken public att what ought to be and can and the management of

We like the spirit of lutions offered at th Prison Discipline S I. Resolved, t promote its object, prisons in the follo

lic prisons of this

By exhibiting impart freely the various systems prisons that may be any wh from any quarter sugge By approving and helpin

such principles and features systems, as from time to tin creasing light of experience be beneficial and salutary in upon the physical, intelle well-being of the prisons H. Resolved, that this So as coadjutors, all Societies a are zealously engaged in

apress to them its Christian If we can harmonize, a of these resolutions, we sha for the reform of criminals : lation of prisoners.

miner" for one year. 1 like

EXAMINED CORRESPON

CLEVEL Gentlemen :- Inclosed are \$2.00 f

spirit, its tone, its calm, cool, de ful character. Such a paper must Kentucky, if the people will read it. is this, the people will not res I hope you will go on, and I generous hearted Kentuckians will you. Men cannot long wi water it speed kindly and Freedom. Let Clay, and Crittend

Slavery, and it would arouse this not be a glorious sight to see HENEY at the age of three score years and ten before the people of his own Kentucky .o much-and declare himself the advocate of Slave Emancip-God, that he would do it, i Country, of Humanity, and of They must be true men. moral courage to do right. Kentucky free, and the is done freemen will pour by thousands and tens of the will fell your forests-cultivate

the buzz of spindles; and the sound of smith's hammer and the w would arouse the sleeper to early state the morning. Would not Emancipation make her another North England! You have tains, hills, valleys, and beautiful more and healthy climate, and a soil v ductive. All that you want is this Emancipation would give ve one decree of God, uttered in m any other, it is this: in the speak of the thou eat bread. Every blow struck labor, upon the anvil of industry golden sparks of prosperity, and kin ring with the glad shouts of and intelligent heads, and added to the enjoyments of human life.

grades free labor, knows but little of

build up towns, and villages, an

rivers, and make your wi

philosophy—but little of man—of his and of his capacities. Free labor is the hilosopher's stone. In this country we are in a The mighty upheavings and energies mind, and will, and passion, are seen and felt. Mighty and such as have never been at Man is learning more of himself-u own just rights-more of the glo thought within him-more of the around him. He is exploring. every principle in religion. science. He takes nothing upon satisfied that a thing is so becau asserted it-or because it is vener tiquity, or heary with the dust nges. All things must be tried in to

are right. The spirit of the age is an investigat There may be, there is too much who that has an all-abiding faith in the of Him who marks the sparrows fam. in his hands the destiny of nations. moment doubt as to the final trans

I believe that free principles will. light of the sun, encircle mankind from the night of terms light and glory of freedom

There are those who cannot do its "perfect work." With them wh earthly hereafter. They cannot for sure and certain events to result ever-at-work truthful causes, but it is the with those restless spirits, whose Ica knowledge, and whose actions have no ter part of wisdom. Work and we The tide of human freedom slowly but surely ; it will overwheim wrong, and engulph in its ever moving

Total. The Banks out of the street have un doubtedly more than enough make this amount In Sub-Treasury.

Total. FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH .- The steam bacco Plant arrived this morning from Her officers report that fourteen men

bers of Captain Agnes' company from less control of the day she part they bring no later news than will be four columns, copied from the Jefferson first control of Saturday last. A large party from the was hourly expected at the Fort.—St. Less

all of human opprall will be well. Believe me truly yours, &c. The New York Tribune of Tackety The Quarterly Report of the flanks amount of specie in vault the amounts returned by the Wall B'k state N Y850,000 | Manhattan. Commerce, 560,000 | Leather Union, National, -1,046,000 | New York. 340,000 Am. Exchange City, 315,000 Merchants'.